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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,384	11/09/2001	Christopher J. Conway	9858-000037	1096
7590	11/06/2003		EXAMINER	
Kelly K. Burris, Esq. Harness, Dickey & Pierce, P.L.C. Suite 400 7700 Bonhomme Avenue Saint Louis, MO 63105			MCCAMEY, ANN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2833	
DATE MAILED: 11/06/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/014,384	CONWAY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	MW
	Ann M McCamey	2833	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/21 & 9/23.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-10,12,13,15-17,19-22,24-28,31,32 and 34-42 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-10,12,13,15-17,19-22,24-28,31,32 and 34-42 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 21 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Clark (US 3,727,172).

Clark discloses a housing (Fig. 18) comprising:

a hollow internal channel comprising a shoulder (on feature 14); and

at least one locking finger 42 disposed within the hollow internal channel and disposed distally from the shoulder.

Regarding the limitation that the shoulder and locking finger are integral with the housing, “integral” does not necessarily require “monolithic” or one-piece construction.

In re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965).

Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Clark et al. (US 5,820,409).

Clark et al. disclose a pin comprising:

a first collar 22 comprising a shoulder (left of 22); and

a second collar 27 disposed proximally from the first collar; and

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a tapered portion (between 22 and 27) extending between the first collar and the second collar.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark in view of Eifler (US 4,406,507).

Regarding claim 28, Clark discloses the invention substantially as claimed, but does not disclose eight locking fingers evenly spaced around the hollow internal channel. Eifler teaches six fingers, and discloses, "more or less than the number of fingers **14** as shown may be used" (column 3, lines 26-27). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the housing of Clark with eight, evenly spaced, locking fingers as Eifler teaches to center the pin with respect to the channel.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark.

Regarding claim 31, Clark discloses the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose the housing comprising a fiber-reinforced nylon material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

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to choose a fiber-reinforced nylon material for the housing, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al.

Regarding claim 34, Clark et al. disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose the pin comprising brass. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose brass for the pin, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 17, 19 and 35-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al. (US 5,820,409) in view of Clark (US 3,727,172).

Regarding claims 1, 39, 40 and 41 Clark et al. disclose (Fig. 12) the invention substantially as claimed including a connector comprising:

a housing 24 defining a hollow internal channel;

at least one locking finger 31 (sloping inwardly and distally) disposed within the hollow internal channel; and

a pin 17 comprising:

a first collar 22 with a shoulder (left of 22) disposed thereon; and
a second collar 27 disposed proximally from the first collar,
wherein the locking finger engages the pin shoulder to prevent movement of the
pin in a proximal direction, and the second collar of the pin blocks access to the locking
finer through the first potion (right side) of the hollow internal channel.

Clark et al. fail to disclose the channel comprising a shoulder that engages the
second collar of the pin. Clark teach a shoulder (Fig. 18 on feature 14) that engages
with a second collar of a pin. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in
the art at the time the invention was made to add a shoulder to the channel of the
housing to secure the pin in the housing without the need for mechanical fasteners.

Regarding the limitation that the shoulder and locking finger are integral with the
housing, "integral" does not necessarily require "monolithic" or one-piece construction.
In re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965).

Regarding claim 2, Clark et al. disclose the pin further comprises a tapered
portion (right of 22) such that the pin shoulder is disposed between the first collar and
the tapered portion.

Regarding claim 7, Clark et al. disclose the pin is recessed within the second
portion of the hollow internal channel.

Regarding claim 17, Clark et al. disclose the invention substantially as claimed
including a connector comprising:

a housing 24 defining a hollow internal channel, the hollow internal channel
comprising a first portion and a second portion;

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at least one locking finger 31 disposed within the hollow internal channel; a pin defining a first collar 22 with a shoulder (left of 22) disposed thereon;

and a second collar 27 disposed proximally from the first collar, wherein the second collar slidably blocks access to the locking finger through the first portion of the hollow internal channel, the pin is recessed within the second portion of the hollow internal channel, and the locking finger engages the pin shoulder to prevent movement of the pin in a proximal direction.

Clark et al. fail to disclose the channel comprising a shoulder that engages the second collar of the pin. Clark teach a shoulder (Fig. 18 on feature 14) that engages with a second collar of a pin. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a shoulder to the channel of the housing to secure the pin in the housing without the need for mechanical fasteners.

Regarding the limitation that the shoulder and locking finger are integral with the housing, "integral" does not necessarily require "monolithic" or one-piece construction. *In re Larson*, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965).

Regarding claim 35, Clark et al. disclose in a connector for making a connection in a plasma arc apparatus to provide fluid and electric power, the connector having a housing 24 mounting a pin 17 for conducting fluid and electric power, the improvement comprising:

a tamper resistant connection between the housing and the pin comprising:
a first collar 22 disposed on the pin;
a second collar 27 disposed proximally from the first collar; and

a hollow internal channel within the housing to receive the pin, the hollow internal channel comprising a plurality of locking fingers wherein the locking fingers engage the first collar to secure the pin in a proximal direction.

Clark et al. fail to disclose the channel comprising a shoulder that engages the second collar of the pin. Clark teach a shoulder (Fig. 18 on feature 14) that engages with a second collar of a pin. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a shoulder to the channel of the housing to secure the pin in the housing without the need for mechanical fasteners.

Regarding the limitation that the shoulder and locking finger are integral with the housing, "integral" does not necessarily require "monolithic" or one-piece construction.

In re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965).

Regarding claim 36, Clark et al. disclose at least a portion of the pin proximal to the fingers is sized to closely conform to the hollow internal channel, to restrict access to the locking fingers.

Regarding claim 37, Clark et al. disclose the locking fingers slope inwardly and distally, and wherein the shoulder faces proximally when disposed in the hollow internal channel to engage distal ends of the locking fingers and retain the pin against proximal movement.

Regarding claim 38, Clark et al. disclose the hollow internal channel and the pin extend distally beyond the engagement between the locking fingers and the pin, to define a relatively long, restricted space between the pin and the hollow internal channel that restricts access to the fingers.

Regarding claims 4, 9 and 19, Clark et al. in view of Clark disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose the housing comprising a fiber-reinforced nylon material nor the pin comprising a brass material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to chose a fiber-reinforced nylon material for the housing and brass for the pin, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Claims 5 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al. in view of Clark, as applied to the claims above, further in view of Eifler (US 4,406,507).

Regarding claims 5 and 20, Clark et al. in view of Clark disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose eight locking fingers evenly spaced around the hollow internal channel. Eifler teaches six fingers, and discloses, "more or less than the number of fingers **14** as shown may be used" (column 3, lines 26-27). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the housing of Clark et al. with eight, evenly spaced, locking fingers as Eifler teaches to center the pin with respect to the channel.

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Claims 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 21 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al. in view of Clark as applied to the claims above, further in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art ("A.A.P.A.").

Regarding claims 8, 10 and 21, Clark et al. in view of Clark disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose the pin being a gas carrying pin. A.A.P.A. teaches a pin for carrying gas for use in a plasma arc apparatus. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the pin of Clark et al. with a gas carrying pin as A.A.P.A. teaches to enable the pin to carry fluid and permit use with a plasma arc apparatus.

Regarding claim 15, Clark et al. disclose the pin is recessed within a second portion of the hollow internal channel.

Regarding claim 24, Clark et al. disclose the negative lead gas carrying pin is recessed within a second portion of the hollow internal channel.

Regarding claims 12, 16, 25 and 26, Clark et al. in view of A.A.P.A. disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose the housing and the locking finger comprising a fiber-reinforced nylon material nor the pin comprising a brass material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose a fiber-reinforced nylon material for the housing and locking finger and brass for the pin, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Claims 13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al. in view of Clark in view of A.A.P.A. as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Eifler.

Regarding claims 13 and 22, Clark et al. in view of Clark in view of A.A.P.A. disclose the invention substantially as claimed, but do not disclose eight locking fingers evenly spaced around the hollow internal channel. Eifler teaches six fingers, and discloses, "more or less than the number of fingers **14** as shown may be used" (column 3, lines 26-27). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the housing of Clark et al. as modified by A.A.P.A. with eight, evenly spaced, locking fingers as Eifler teaches to center the pin with respect to the channel.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/21/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(i) Applicant's arguments with regard to the 112(2) rejection are convincing, and the rejection has been withdrawn.

(ii) In response to Applicant's inclusion of the "shoulder and the locking finger [being] integral with the housing," this limitation does not patentably distinguish the claims over the prior art for the reasons given in the rejection above.

(iii) In response to Applicant's argument that Clark et al. do not disclose a tapered portion between the first and second collars, see Fig. 12 between 22 and 27.

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(iv) In response to Applicant's argument that Clark et al. does not teach a connector *for use in a plasma arc apparatus*, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

(v) In response to Applicant's argument that Clark discloses a finger disposed "proximally" and not "distally," as required by the claims, these words are relative and without a recitation of a secondary reference point (e.g. x located distally to y, *with respect to z*), they are broad and anticipated by the art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ann M McCamey whose telephone number is (703) 305-3422. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30.

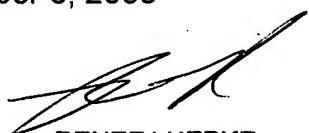
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paula A. Bradley can be reached on (703) 308-2319. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

AMM

November 3, 2003



RENEE LUEBKE
PRIMARY EXAMINER